

PHALÆNA REGIA.



CHARACTER GENERICUS.

Antennæ setacæ, a basi ad apicem sensim attenuatæ.

Alæ sedentis sæpius deflexæ. (*Volatu* nocturno.)

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 808.

CHARACTER SPECIFICUS, &c.

PHALÆNA (*Bombyx*) *elinguis*, alis deflexis griseo-fuscis flavo maculatis fulvoque nervosis ; posticis corporeque fulvis.

Smith. Abbot. Ins. Amer. p. 121. t. 61.

Bombyx regalis.

Fabr. ins. emend. vol. 4. p. 436.

PHALÆNA *Laocoon*.

Cram. pap. t. 117. B. C. ?

Quamvis crucam seu larvam pulcherrimi hujus insecti satis accurate delineaverunt Catesbeius aliique, ipsam tamen phalænam primo depictam esse arbitror in Crameri pagina. Quod autem animalculi omnes permutationes subeuntis plena ad nos notitia pervenerit, debetur laudabili industriæ Domini Abboti, qui opus nuperrime edidit insoliti splendoris

de

de insectis Transatlanticis, doctis præterea ditatum observationibus Domini Smithii, M. D. Societatis Linnæanæ Londinensis præsidis. Docet Dominus Abbotus, crucam, (nomine *diaboli cornuti* vulgo dictam) folia Diospyri Virginianæ et Juglandis albæ præcipue depascere, et tela tenui involutam in chrysalidem converti mense Junio, mense autem Julio erumpere phalænam.

Notavit recte omnino Dominus Smithius phalænam hanc phalænae nostræ Europææ *Ph: Humuli* Linnæi (Ghost-Moth) habitu generali evidenter esse affinem.

Variæ insecti vices ostenduntur in tabula juxta naturalem magnitudinem.





THE
PERSIMON MOTH.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Antennæ setaceous, decreasing in size from base to point.

Wings (when at rest) generally deflected. *Flight* chiefly nocturnal.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER, &c.

MOTH with deflected grey-brown wings, with yellow spots and fulvous nerves : the lower wings and body fulvous.

The PERSIMON MOTH.

Abbot's American Insects. p. 121. pl. 61.

The caterpillar of this highly-elegant insect has long ago been figured with sufficient accuracy by Catesby and others, but the Moth seems to have been first figured in the work of Cramer. For the complete knowledge of the insect in all its states we are indebted to the laudable industry of Mr. Abbot, whose researches on the Transatlantic Insects, assisted by the learned and accurate annotations of Dr. Smith, president of the Linnæan Society of
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of London, have lately appeared with such superior splendour. Mr. Abbot informs us that the caterpillar (which is popularly known by the title of the Horned Devil) feeds principally on the leaves of the Persimon and the Hiccory, and that it changes into a chrysalis in the month of June, (first enveloping itself in an oval web,) the moth appearing in the month of July. Dr. Smith, in his annotations, has very judiciously added, that in point of general habit this moth is evidently allied to the European species called the Ghost-Moth (*Phalæna Humuli* Lin.) The plate represents the animal in its several changes, and in its natural size.